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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1910.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

THE CANAL PROJECT.

When the United States Senate ratified the Hay-Herran treaty providing for the construction of the Panama Canal, everybody thought that the question was at last settled, and that the canal would be built as speedily as possible. But another obstacle has been thrown in the way by the failure of the Colombian Senate to concur, and it is now predicted that this government will abandon the Panama route altogether and go back to the Nicaragua route, which has always been the route favored by a large number of American citizens. Under the act of June 28, 1902, authorizing the construction of the canal, the President could abandon the Panama route and turn to Nicaragua, for it is provided in that act that if unable to obtain by treaty control of the necessary territory from Colombia the President is empowered to negotiate with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the concession, and having secured the necessary privileges to construct the canal by the Nicaraguan route.

It is a long story this proposal to build an inter-oceanic canal, and obstacles have been confronted at every turn. When the Panama route was first seriously considered the validity and transferability of the Panama Canal Company's title were investigated by the Isthmian Canal Commission, and by the Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals. Both reported that the company could give a satisfactory title, and this view was confirmed by the Attorney-General. On June 28, 1902, Congress passed a bill to provide for the construction of the canal, and on March 17, 1903, the Senate ratified the treaty. Under these provisions it was agreed to purchase the property of the Panama Canal Company, including the Panama Railroad, but before paying over the money to the company the President is required to assure himself of the validity of the property to be transferred, which has already been settled, and further to await the exchange of ratification of a satisfactory treaty with Colombia. As Colombia has rejected the treaty, of course, the negotiation with the Panama Canal Company is not complete.

The treaty authorizes the new Panama Canal Company to sell out to the United States; except the Panama Railroad Company from its financial obligation to Colombia, and gives the United States a lease for a period of one hundred years, renewable at the option of the United States, of a strip of land ten kilometers, or about six miles wide, across the Isthmus of Panama. The United States not only recognizes the sovereignty of Colombia over this leased strip, but "disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America."

In view of this provision it is hard to understand why the Colombian Senate has rejected the treaty on the score that this would be an encroachment on Colombian sovereignty. But members of the Senate contended that a lease in perpetuity would be equivalent to a purchase. In consideration of the concession asked for, the treaty provides for the payment of \$25,000 in gold each year for the lease, beginning ninety days after the date of ratification, and a lump sum of \$10,000,000 in gold to be paid upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, which are to be made within eight months from January 22, 1904.

It is said that the question of money was not raised in the Colombian Senate, but there is a suspicion that the compensation after all is the main question involved.

The outlook for the Panama Canal is not so bright as it was, and it may be that after all the Nicaraguan route will be adopted.

His flagship, the Erin, is a steamer 200 feet in length, and that not being large enough to enable him to keep "open house," he has chartered the big houseboat Nardok. An extra steamer is also at his command—chartered for race days to take guests who are invited to sail in the Erin from the city to Sandy Hook and bring them back afterwards.

Letters from all over the world are coming to Sir Thomas, cheering him on and expressing admiration for his indomitable energy and pluck. "For luck" he has had sent to him thousands of specimens of four-leaf clover, many sprigs of shamrock, several rabbits' feet, rabbits' ears and horseshoes. The man who sent him the rabbits' ears writes that they are sure to bring good luck, and that rabbits' feet are not to be depended upon, because, says he, "the ears always go ahead of the feet."

Sir Thomas' bills for his present expedition, according to the New York Sun, will foot up \$700,000—a very large amount, indeed, to spend upon such a venture. However, there is a belief with many in this country and in England that this year's race will result in the capture of the cup by the Brits.

Lipton, though a very rich man—a merchant who handles millions—is said by the Sun never to carry a cent in his pocket. His private secretary is the keeper of his purse, but should that secretary be absent for the moment Lipton would not have enough money to pay one street car fare. Upon such occasions he has been known to borrow from comparative strangers.

Since his arrival in this country Lipton has received notification that no less than one hundred and seventy children have been named for him. In nearly every case he has sent the child's parents some sort of a present.

The two yachts, Shamrock III. and Reliance, will go before the measures to-day in order that the gentlemen may determine, after measurement and calculation, which boat shall have a time allowance. The races begin to-morrow, and the participants in and conditions of them follow:

The match is to be decided by the best three out of five races, to be sailed on August 20th, 22d, 25th, 27th and 29th.

The defendant yacht is the Reliance, owned by a syndicate composed of Elbert H. Gary, William B. Lender, Clement A. Griscom, Henry Walters, William G. Rockefeller, P. A. B. Widener, James J. Hill, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Norman B. Read and C. Oliver Iselin. Mr. Iselin is the managing owner of the yacht.

The challenging yacht is the Shamrock III., owned by Sir Thomas Lipton. The designers are Nat. G. Herreshoff, Reliance; William Fife, Shamrock III. The skippers are Captain Charles Barr, Reliance; Captain Robert Wringe, Shamrock III.

The race course will be nearly as possible thirty miles in length, and the start will be from Sandy Hook lightship. It is in any race neither yacht goes over the course within five and a half hours, exclusive of time allowance, such race will not count, and must be resailed.

PAVING BLOCKS.

Baltimore has been experimenting with all sorts of street paving materials. Each concern interested in selling such material was invited to lay a section in a plot selected for that purpose, and each did so. The localities chosen for this experiment are on Holiday Street, between Baltimore and Fayette, and on Calvert Street, just south of Baltimore.

In the light of the tests that has been made, it is very probable that wooden blocks will be quite extensively used in the Monumental City hereafter. The City Engineer seems very favorably impressed with them. These blocks must not be confounded with the wooden blocks that were in general use about twenty-five years ago. They are "pickled" by the creosote process, which, it is claimed, makes the wood practically indestructible.

On some roads railroad ties are now being subjected to the same treatment.

Measures introduced into the Baltimore Council contemplate wooden pavements about the new courthouse and around several hospitals and other places where the noise of traffic interferes with the peace or business of the locality.

The new style wooden blocks are very extensively used in the city of Boston, and have met with general approval there, as they are by the newspapers.

By the time Richmond is ready to make a large appropriation for the improvement of its streets, we trust that the new block system will have proved successful beyond all question. If the blocks have a lasting quality they are precisely what our people want.

This is a very noisy city, made so by the fact that so many springless vehicles are licensed. In large cities, as a rule, no vehicle is licensed to run on the streets except such as are provided with steel springs. Not so here, and this omission, taken in connection with the circumstances that so many of our streets are paved with stones, makes Richmond much noisier than it ought to be.

FARMERS AND THE TRUST.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Protective Association, held in Goldsboro, N. C., on Saturday, resolutions were adopted providing that the planters should offer no more tobacco for sale at the present prices, and that if the prices do not go up to a living rate, farmers should stop growing tobacco until the demand should so advance the price as to justify the farmer in producing the weed.

It has been said that the tobacco trust makes its own price for leaf tobacco, and that it often makes the price so low as to take away from the farmer every cent of profit. But it is plain to see that the farmers have this matter largely in their own hands, provided only that they be organized and work together. The tobacco trust will naturally buy its leaf as cheaply as possible, and trust or no trust, the price of tobacco is governed in large part by the law of supply and demand. If there is an over supply of leaf tobacco, the price will be cheap; if there is an under supply, or if the supply just equals the demand, the price will be higher. This is abundantly proven in the case of raw cotton. A few years ago

there was an enormous crop, and when the demand was not so great as it is at present, cotton was selling at five cents a pound, and even less. But with an increased demand, and with a decreased supply, cotton has more than doubled in price.

To give the devil his due, we believe that the American Tobacco Company has greatly increased the demand for certain grades of tobacco, particularly of bright tobacco, for it has introduced American cigarettes in all parts of the world. But as the demand has increased, so has the supply increased. It is not many years since the cultivation of bright tobacco was confined to a small area in Virginia and North Carolina. But the area, especially in North Carolina, has been greatly extended, and South Carolina is now producing a great deal of bright tobacco. The probability is that the demand will continue to increase, for the cigarette habit is growing, and if tobacco planters will be conservative in planting, the demand will soon be quite equal to the supply, in spite of the extension of tobacco-producing territory. Whether or not the farmers will organize and stick to the rules is another question.

A GLORIOUS INVENTION.

It is said that a Petersburg man has invented a practical spark arrester for locomotives. If so, his fortune is made and the traveling public will rejoice. The greater part of the discomfort of traveling in summer time over steam roads proceeds from the shower of sparks and cinders that are continuously emitted from the locomotive. The cinders fall on the coaches when the windows are up, and even though screens be used the fine dust comes in in spite of them, choking the nostrils and frequently getting into the eyes, and causing acute pain and nervousness.

The steam roads are vitally interested in this invention. The trolley lines are often used in summer time in preference to steam lines where there is competition between such roads for the most part because passengers on the trolley lines are exempt from cinders and smoke. The trolley lines have a great advantage in this respect, an advantage which has cost the steam roads a great deal of money.

Baron Schlippenback, the Russian consul at Chicago, has been slipping back on Uncle Sam's toes in a few remarks he made at a Chicago club the other night. The Baron was discussing his country's doings in China, and he finally summed up the Manchurian situation in these searching words: "The world may now consider Manchuria a closed incident. Manchuria has been forced upon us just as the Philippines were forced upon the United States."

Yes, if we mistake not, Dewey's guns had something to do with forcing the Philippines upon us, and sure enough there was something of the same kind Manchuria. The Baron is about right, but he ought not to be so sarcastic.

There is this much to be said for Mr. Pulitzer's school for journalism: If it does not turn out any very good newspaper men it will fit its students for some other useful calling, and it may also open up a field for some of the vast army of "professors" who have had so much experience telling the editors and publishers just exactly how to run their papers by giving them an opportunity to do a little teaching where it may be appreciated.

James River water is off color again, which makes people here wish that the settling basin were in operation. It is a work that cannot be done "in a jiffy," but the sooner it is done the better water-takers will be pleased. Meanwhile, the sellers of mineral waters are not complaining of business, for it has been very good, indeed, with them. The muddier the James gets the better it is for them.

The daily report of deeds recorded in Richmond and Henrico shows that the real estate market is very active for this season of the year. Recent developments in the stock market incline investors very favorably to real estate investments now.

Dr. Mary Chandler, of Lowell, Mass., is said to be the only woman in America who is entitled to practice both law and medicine.

Anyhow, there are a number of women in these parts who daily administer medicine to the children and lay down the law to their husbands.

Not being in the statesmanship business, we cannot always see things as the statesmen see them, but we are sure that Albany is after more of Uncle Sam's filth lucre, and that is all the rejection of the canal treaty means.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat sizes it up just this way: "President Roosevelt wrote to Governor Durbin telling him he had most correct ideas of lynching or anybody in the United States; Governor Durbin wrote back saying the President was quite right."

The name of the individual who is to manage the country during Colonel Bryan's absence has not yet been announced.

The flic that Machon filled and disgraced is soon to be abolished, and it now remains for twelve men, good and true, to abolish Machon.

Russia's idea seems to be to fill up the Chinese open door with her own big foot, leaving not even a crack for other nations to peep through.

A tidal wave of fall buyers is the thing that the wholesale merchant is just now laying for. The hotel registers indicate that it has touched Richmond.

There are not quite so many millionaires in this country as there were a few weeks ago, and that's what the slump in Wall Street did.

St. Louis has had an earthquake shock. It will probably barrol up the quake for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Now let us see what Nicaragua and Senator Morgan are going to do about it.

Trend of Thought
In Dixie Land

Memphis Commercial Appeal: A negro pioneer in Boston wants to colonize 100,000 negroes in Dixie. He says if he can't get the Bostonians to get him in a church and lynch him.

Birmingham Age-Herald: The Republicans should nominate their esteemed Mr. J. H. P. for vice-president. He represents them, and has any one else. He is the very essence of Dingleyism.

Houston Post: John Temple Graves advocates the setting aside of a State for the negroes, and their distance from outside of the State. Massachusetts will, doubtless, begin to pull wires looking to her selection.

Montgomery Advertiser: Really, now, the Dixie should quit shoving its nose at Tillman. Tillman is a white man, and even his severe brand of virtuous patriotism isn't proof against the seductive force of race.

Atlanta Constitution: Another and higher question is whether the Constitution remains what it is. It is notorious with all men who observe and think that the Republican party has as little regard for the limitations of the Constitution here as the United States as it has for it when appealed to by the Porto Ricans or the Filipinos.

Florida Times Union: The other section of the country are beginning to feel that the fact that the negro of to-day is what the North made him—the negro of yesterday, credited with all the virtues, was what the South made him—the negro of to-day is a very clear line between them—a distinction with wide differences.

Personal and General.

Secretary Herbert C. DeLoach of the British Legation in Washington, reached New York Sunday on his return from a visit home.

Sir Thomas Lipton and Secretary Moody with President Roosevelt on Monday morning flew down the rails of the North Atlantic Squadron on Monday.

The work of placing the statue of General Sherman on its pedestal on the right side of the Treasury building, Washington, has been begun and will be completed in a few days.

Miss Ella May Clemmons, the sister of Mrs. Howard Gould, has just opened in San Francisco the Chinese and Japanese over located there.

The late Dr. John A. Trembley, the eccentric scientist, who died at his home in Hamilton, O., the other day, had a unique house, designed by himself, in which the various rooms represented familiar geometrical figures, some were octagonal, others circular, others elliptical, while specimens of every known wood were used in the construction.

The descendants of John Alden and Priscilla, their reunion in Duxbury, Mass., last week started a subscription for a fund to buy the old Alden homestead in that town. President George W. Alden, son of John Alden, said that it can be bought at a reasonable price. The house, erected by John Alden's grandson, died in 1900, and has been held by the family through all its history, and is now occupied by John W. Alden and his wife, Mr. Alden being a direct descendant from the original John.

MR. PUTLITZER'S SCHOOL.

Comment of Newspapers on the School of Journalism.

The newspapers are, of course, expected to have a say about the school of journalism which Mr. Joseph Pulitzer has given \$250,000 to establish in connection with Columbia University in New York. Here are a few comments:

New York Mail and Express: To transplant a number of lecture courses in history, jurisprudence, economics, sociology and so on, already given in the various departments of journalism, would accomplish nothing at all. But to fill up a building at a great cost with a school of journalism, to put trained journalists over them, to drill them in the exercise of the very things which they are to teach, and to express and expression which a practical newspaper man must exercise if he is going to succeed, and to connect them as much as possible with the actual work of daily newspapers, will be the instruction is going on in the school which may have every hope of success.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: The school of the business is that newspaper work can no more be taught in a school than worldly wisdom can. But it can be taught in a school. There are two things essential to the making of a first-class newspaper man for the literary and editorial departments. The first is the instinct and the second is a thorough education. The first will have to be got by experience, and embracing quite impartially the whole twenty-four hours of the day. Given the news instinct and the education, the newspaper man will be able to find his way about the business of the world.

One thing is certain—he will never get any of these essentials in Mr. Pulitzer's school of journalism. A newspaper man gets his news instinct from the street, and the non-essentials that he can pick up more readily in a newspaper office. The young "cub" who is sent to the street to get the news is not sent with an array of adjectives, a brace of tired legs and without the news and is quickly told by the city editor to go to the newspaper work in an evening than he would get in Mr. Pulitzer's school in a week.

Brooklyn Times: Joseph Pulitzer deserves full credit for the spirit that inspired his splendid gift of \$250,000 to found an institute of journalism in connection with Columbia University. Practical newspaper makers will be inclined to hold their judgment in suspension as to the utility of the school, but they have an opportunity to test the quality of its product.

Albany Argus: Mr. Joseph Pulitzer's school of journalism is to admit candidates upon an examination as to good character and intelligence. The very best of the candidates are to be employed by the yellows, they must at once get rid of it.

Newport News Press: If Mr. Pulitzer's school of journalism accomplishes only the correction of the newspaper men who are the "old veterans," the "new recruits" and the "present incumbent" his \$250,000 will not have been spent in vain.

Columbia State: All of these it should be possible to teach a young man of living ability and energy, while the one thing which cannot be taught for lack of a better name, let us term it "the newspaper instinct," is the instinct of the newspaper man.

Russia's idea seems to be to fill up the Chinese open door with her own big foot, leaving not even a crack for other nations to peep through.

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NEW INCOME
FOR STATE

Assessments Against Railroads Create an Increase.

HAS MORTGAGE ON FIDDLE

Deacon Allen Would Not Allow State Treasurer B. R. Lacy's Orchestra to Enter the Church—First Regiment to Go into Camp.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALPHIGH, N. C., August 18.—The Corporation Commission to-day certified to the State Auditor and State Treasurer the tax assessments against the several railroads operating in the State as recently levied by them. These taxes, payable into the State treasury direct, will amount to about \$180,000. It will be several days before the taxes due the several counties and towns can be calculated and certified to the respective local authorities. These taxes will aggregate about \$500,000. It is understood that the railroad companies will offer no further resistance to the levy and collecting of these taxes, this being for the reason that the assessment of property generally is very high this year.

The railroads will pay about \$750,000 taxes this year. Of this amount the Atlantic Coast Line will pay \$250,000; Seaboard Air Line, \$125,000; and Southern, \$275,000.

The State has chartered the Piedmont Grocery Company, of Hickory; capital \$100,000. The concern will do a wholesale grocery business.

AUDITORIUM AND CONSERVATORY. The Building Committee of the Baptist Female University has adopted plans drawn by Sawyer and Hook, architects, of Charlotte and Durham, for a \$300,000 auditorium and conservatory of music building, on which is to begin just as soon as practicable. The building will be of Romanesque architecture, four stories, with a three story wing. The auditorium will seat 2,500 people.

The Rescue and Capital House Companies of the Raleigh Fire Department are sponsoring a series of social events in the tournament events to be held in Salisbury on Labor Day, September 7th. They will go up bent on fetching back some of the best prizes.

FIDDLE BELONGS TO DEVIL.

Some time ago State Treasurer B. R. Lacy was invited to go out to Samaria Baptist Church Sunday and deliver an address. So he concluded he would do the nice thing and spring a pleasant surprise on the congregation by carrying with him an excellent orchestra of several instruments, including a violin, horn and flute, but when they reached the church Deacon Allen positively refused to allow the instruments to be carried into the church, declaring that "the devil has a straight mortgage on the fiddle, and the horn, too, and God's house is no place for them." So the orchestra was left without a home. However, the address by Mr. Lacy on "Sowing and Reaping" was greatly enjoyed.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

The First Regiment, North Carolina National Guard, Colonel Z. R. Robertson, of Charlotte, commencing the encampment at Asheville to-morrow, and Governor Aycock will leave for the camp Saturday to be on hand for the official inspection Monday.

The Secretary of State to-day chartered the Dillsboro Milling and Manufacturing Company, of Dillsboro, Jackson county; capital \$25,000.

The Piedmont Springs Lumber Company, of Morgantown, is chartered with \$100,000.

Cotton planters in this section are greatly puzzled and alarmed over the fact that the plants are dying in the field without an apparent cause, and in the midst of excellent seasons. The State chemist to-day began analyzing a number of plants with a view to ascertaining the trouble.

AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Protection of Birds to Be Taught in Public Schools.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., August 18.—There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Audubon Society held at the Benbow Hotel here last night. Among the present were Messrs. J. J. Foush, T. Gilbert Pearson and P. D. Gold, Jr., of Greensboro; Harry E. Knox, of Charlotte, and R. N. Wilson, of Guilford College. Plans were formulated for a complete organization in every county in the State.

Pearson was directed to prepare and have printed blank forms for hunters' license, to be sent to the clerks of the Superior Courts in every county, who are to issue them to applicants under the new law.

It was decided to organize a junior branch of the State organization, and to provide for the preparation, publication and distribution of literature among the children attending the public schools.

Mrs. Wm. A. Hanger, of Greensboro, was elected secretary of the Junior Association, and will at once proceed to the work of organization among the boys and girls.

Secretary Pearson left at noon for Raleigh to get in the establishing of a local organization of the Audubon Society there.

From there he goes to Goldsboro to-morrow to awaken interest in the work and organize a branch in that county and return here on Saturday.

Deputy Sheriff John Weatherly left this morning for Durham to bring back Henry Thomas, a white man, who was arrested yesterday. Thomas was indicted here at the last court for playing and assaulting Superintendent Denny of the Clarence Cone cotton mill. A capias for the arrest has been in the hands of the Durham officers for some time.

Two other men—W. F. Troutman and John B. Hanger—were with Thomas at the time he was arrested. Troutman was tried and convicted at the last term of court, and B. Hanger was tried at the station at 12:30 to-day on the arrival of Officer Neely and William Headen, the negro he brought from Jacksonville, Fla. Headen is charged with the murder of another negro here in 1909. He occupied at the time and was never heard of again until he was arrested in Jacksonville last week. There is no doubt as to his identity, and there are many witnesses to the shooting.

Headen seems glad to get back, and a great many of his old friends and acquaintances with evident satisfaction and pleasure. The last public execution in Guilford county (legal) was that of George Headen, an uncle of this man. He had robbed and killed a white farmer.

A Crop Worth Fifty Thousand.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WELDON, N. C., Aug. 18.—Major T. L. Emory has the finest field of corn in this section on the Norwood farm. He has 500

acres which will make between 4,000 and 5,000 barrels of corn.

He also has a large cotton and peanut crop and if he transfers his crop is estimated to be worth \$50,000.

NEW LAND COMPANY
CREATED IN GOLDSBORO

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Aug. 18.—The Park Heights Land Company was organized here to-day, with the following stockholders: Senator F. M. Blinn, Congressman E. W. Poir, Messrs. W. T. Dorch, of this city; W. M. Saunders, of Smithfield, and C. J. Martin, of Lenoir. President, E. W. Poir; Vice-President and General Manager, W. T. Dorch; Secretary, C. H. Martin.

The company have purchased 1544 acres of land from Mr. W. A. Poir, which they propose to cut up into lots, and sell on easy payments to those who wish to buy. The capital stock of the Park Heights Land Company is put down at \$50,000.

Cotton Mill at Auction.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 18.—The A cotton mill was offered to-day at public auction by Mr. H. W. Dorch, a stockholder, bid it in for \$25,000.

North Carolina Sentiment.

Here is a suggestion from the Winston-Salem Sentinel:

President Roosevelt might address an open letter to the Governor of New York on the evil results that follow the congregating of mobs of reckless and destructive financiers in Wall Street.

And here is one of a different character from the Durham Herald:

The American Tobacco Company says that the quality of tobacco being offered by the farmers of the East is as common as dirt and is not badly wanted at any price. In order to find out which is "right" let the farmers of some of their best and see what they get for it.

The Greensboro Telegram comes forth with this complaint:

North Carolina needs stronger county jails. It is all too common to hear of a jail delivery. This week at Washington, fifteen prisoners, including two murderers, escaped. Between the laws and the loose joints in the county jails the criminal stands a good chance of not getting his deserts.

The Charlotte News reports thus:

Wendeshore and Benson have just voted this morning. Wendeshore has been called in a large number of North Carolina towns by petitions aggregating half the registered vote. There is no stopping this wave this time.

The Greenville Reflector says:

We hope Mr. Bryan will not finally settle on Mr. Folk, of St. Louis, as the man. Folk is a North Carolinian and we have a high regard for him. Surely he has done nothing deserving the misfortune of being endorsed by Mr. Bryan.

The Charlotte Observer says:

The North Carolina farmer who has sold cotton at five cents and still lived, must be offered a reward. He has a new crop as soon as he can put it on the market. The Newton Enterprise that the Catawba farmers are doing that very thing.

A Few Foreign Facts.

Official returns from Alsace-Lorraine show that German is now the prevailing language there.

Owing to the rising price of whalbone German coat-makers are to increase the price of their goods.

Messrs. Krupp, of Essen, deny the report that they intend building large iron works in the vicinity of Johannesburg.

At the command of the Kaiser places with native names in German Southwest Africa will in future receive German names.